



SCOTIA

HOME OWNER'S INFORMATION PACK

for
**Charleston,
Cove**

(applicable to all 2 storey house types)



www.scotia-homes.co.uk

Please read this document in conjunction with the NHBC booklet 'Guide to your new home – A practical guide to looking after your new home'

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NOTE:

The information contained in this document is for our standard house types and may not cover specific variations requested by you.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE AND SAFETY

Regular maintenance work is required for all homes to keep them at their best in the years to come and to ensure that they continue to be a safe home environment. We recommend that you employ competent tradesmen/contractors to carry out the maintenance work, however if you decide to carry out maintenance work (or alteration works) on your home yourself, then there follows a list of some of the basic rules to bear in mind;

Always plan the job thoroughly in advance.

Consider any risks - is there adequate ventilation? Do you need any safety equipment? Can the job be done another way to make it safer? If you are in doubt then do not attempt the job yourself – seek advice from a professional or employ a skilled tradesman or contractor.

Check any materials you are going to use for any warnings or precautions and heed the material safety recommendations.

Always use the right tools for the job and use them in accordance with their instructions.

If you intend to work at height please be aware of the risks involved. Try to avoid working at height if at all possible but if you decide it is necessary then please make sure your ladder or stepladder is in good condition and securely held in place. There is a large amount of information and recommendations available on the subject of working at height on the internet or in most good public libraries – take the time to familiarise yourself with the risks and recommendations involved in working at height before carrying out the job. Note that we advise that you use a specialist roofing contractor if your roof requires maintenance work.

If there is risk involved, try and avoid working alone.

Dispose of any surplus materials and waste according to the manufacturer's instructions, adherence to Local Authority waste regulations, and consideration for the environment.

Always keep a well stocked first aid kit.

Please also refer to your NHBC 'Guide To Your New Home' for more information on maintenance.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR GAS-FIRED CENTRAL HEATING, HOT WATER AND COLD WATER SYSTEMS

Introduction

Your home has been fitted with a gas-fired heating system serving radiators and a domestic hot water supply.

The gas-fired boiler is located in the ground floor utility cupboard and you will find the operating and maintenance instructions for the boiler in your handover pack.

If, after referring to the user information on boiler controls in the boiler instruction manual, you are unable to find the answers to any boiler problems and the problem is an emergency which has arisen during the first 24 months after your legal date of entry to the house, then please

contact HomeServe (please see section on HomeServe below for more details). If the fault is not an emergency (as described in the HomeServe cover summary) then please contact Scotia during normal office hours.

You are responsible for the annual maintenance and servicing of the boiler, this should be arranged through any reputable, Gas Safe registered, plumbing and heating contractor.

Heating and Domestic Hot Water Controls

The system has the following controls:-

1. Boiler isolating switch.
2. Programmable Room Thermostat
3. Thermostatic radiator valves to radiators (except on the by pass radiator/s)

1. Boiler Isolating Switch

This switch will be found on the wall next to the boiler in the ground floor boiler cupboard.

This switch is to isolate the electrical supply to the boiler and **should be left on at all times.**
Only use this switch if a fault develops on the boiler.

2. Programmable Room Thermostat

Your home has a programmable room thermostat located on the wall in the utility and linked to a sensor in the ground floor hall.

The programmable room thermostat controls the boiler, telling it when you require central heating and hot water. The programmer has the facility to give several on/off times. Temperatures can also be selected for each on/off time. When the heating is selected on the system it will operate until the set temperature is achieved. Note that the temperature is measured in the hallway by the remote temperature sensor.

When the system is selected off, the boiler will not operate unless the temperature in the ground floor hallway drops below the setback temperature selected. You can select your minimum desired house temperature, normally this can be set between 12 and 16°C. Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions in your handover pack for the programmable room thermostat for further instructions.

3. Thermostatic Radiator Valves

Thermostatic Radiator Valves (TRV's) are fitted for comfort control i.e. 1 – low level heat, 5 – maximum level heat. They are fitted to all radiators except radiators in rooms where there is a room thermostat. They are essential to the full efficiency of your heating system and allow you to lower temperatures in unoccupied rooms thus reducing heating costs. TRV's sense room temperature changes in individual rooms and adjust the flow of heated water through the radiators to maintain the desired temperature. Depending on level of comfort required, 2 – 3 should be selected. Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions in your Handover Pack for full details.

Central Heating

Should your central heating or hot water fail to work, please ensure that all of the procedures laid out in the boiler manufacturer's literature are followed. Failure to do this may result in a charge being made for an unnecessary call out.

Bleeding of Radiators

This should not be required with a sealed system. However, radiators feeling warm at the bottom but cold at the top would indicate air in the radiator. There are airing points normally at the top of the radiator. Use an air-bleeding key to turn clockwise to reduce air. You can do this by inserting the key and turning it anti-clockwise, then once the air stops a small amount of water will be discharged, quickly turn the key clockwise to tighten. Check pressure gauge on boiler, if it is below that recommended in the manufacturer's instructions, then it will be necessary to top up the system. See enclosed boiler user guide for full instructions.

HOMESERVE EMERGENCY COVER

Your home is covered under HomeServe's Home Emergency Assistance Cover for a period of 24 months from your legal date of entry. This service provides emergency cover for your heating system in the event of a loss of central heating or hot water providing the equipment has been maintained and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

It also extends to blocked drains, burst pipes and damaged window and door locks where there is a risk to security. In an emergency situation (as defined in the Cover Summary as provided to you direct by HomeServe) where any of the above is affected you should contact HomeServe directly instead of Scotia. At the time of writing, the emergency contact number for HomeServe is 0800 247999.

Where any problem is not classed as an emergency by HomeServe you should contact the Scotia customer care department during normal office hours.

RADIATOR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Users should ensure that those who may come into close proximity to hot radiators are aware of the risks of burns.

Users should take any necessary steps to minimise the risks of burns from hot radiators (for example where there are very young children in the room). Where applicable, consideration should be given to placing guards in front of the radiators or reducing the temperature of individual radiators by turning the thermostatic radiator valve to a low setting.

Radiators are heavy items and are securely fastened to the wall on installation, with appropriate fasteners to secure the radiator bracket and suit construction of the wall.

Decorative covers (such as the decorative perforated MDF or timber covers that you can purchase from DIY stores) will significantly reduce the output of a radiator and thermostatic radiator valves should not be fitted inside these radiator covers (as this will stop the valves from working efficiently). These covers are not recommended as they will, by consequence, impede an individual room's heat requirement, which your new heating system has been carefully designed to provide. The only exception to this would be the comments above regarding safety of young children. If you do need to fit a radiator cover for this purpose then you should use one of the metal mesh type covers, similar to a fire place guard, which will not impede the flow of heat from your radiator into the room.

Radiators should not normally be used for the mounting of clothes airers, cat beds or other such fixtures. The mounting brackets of the radiator are designed to support the weight of the radiator itself and water contents, allowing for an adequate safety margin, additional weight may compromise this margin and cause risk of failure, leaks and potential hot water burns.

Appropriate facilities are required by Building Regulations for internal and/or external drying facilities and these are provided (please see “Ventilation and avoiding condensation”). Radiator-mounted airers and other devices may lead to excessive internal moisture and any chips/damage caused to the radiator itself may compromise the protective coating and potentially lead to corrosion/failure, which may not be covered by warranties.

HEATING AND HOT WATER INSTALLATION

Heating and hot water are provided by an Alpha InTec 34C wall mounted, high efficiency condensing combination boiler with a gas saver flue gas heat recovery unit.

A 25 or 50 litre thermal store may also have been installed (this depends on the house type).

Please note that to obtain the maximum performance and efficiency benefits the gas saver flue (and thermal store where fitted) must be switched on. Turning off the gas saver flue will mean you lose efficiency benefits. Turning off the thermal store (where fitted) will mean you lose efficiency benefits and the available volume of hot water will be significantly reduced.

A copy of the user manual, installation & service instructions, inspection, commissioning and service record logbooks for the system are enclosed with your handover pack.

An annual gas service of the boiler and inspection/maintenance of the associated equipment, in accordance with the above instructions, is required to be carried out by Gas Safe registered personnel. Failure to carry this out will invalidate the manufacturer's and NHBC warranties.

GAS SYSTEM

Never obstruct gas boiler flue outlets or any ventilation, if provided, to the boiler. Never tamper with the gas installation or equipment.

Any alterations to the gas supply pipework or work in construction with any gas appliance should only be carried out by GasSafe registered personnel.

If you suspect a gas leak:

1. **Extinguish all naked flames.**
2. **Do not use any electrical switches or appliances**
3. **Turn off the gas at the meter.**
4. **Open all doors and windows.**
5. **Call the National Gas Emergency Service on its emergency number which is in the telephone directory under ‘GAS, Gas Emergency’. There is no call-out charge. The current emergency number at date of preparation of this document is 0800 111999. This service operates 24 hours a day and 365 days a year.**

HOT AND COLD WATER SERVICES

Mains Cold Water Service

The stopcock for the incoming cold water service is located under the kitchen sink.

There is also a single mains incoming water service with a stopcock, which is located in the boundary box in the footpath.

Domestic Hot Water

The Alpha Intec 34C boiler produces domestic hot water in an energy efficient manner and the operation of this is fully explained in the enclosed Instruction Manuals. Please also refer to the notes in the Heating and Hot Water Installation section above.

External Water Tap (if fitted)

Where there is a risk of severe frost, water supply to tap should be isolated, pipe work drained, and the tap should be left in the open position.

Sanitary Ware/Taps

Sanitary ware should be cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions which are enclosed in your Handover Pack.

The manufacturer of the bath recommends the use of an anti slip mat when a shower is installed over the bath.

Thermostatic mixing valve

A thermostatic mixing valve to limit the hot water temperature at the bath tap to a maximum of 46°C is fitted below the bath.

It is recommended that initial temperature checks are carried out six weeks after occupation of the property, and then an annual check is to be carried out to test the water temperature to ensure the maximum limit of 46°C is not exceeded.

Hot Water Temperature (kitchen sinks and wash hand basins)

The hot water from your kitchen sink taps and wash hand basins can be very hot depending upon the boiler settings. The hot water can initially have a low temperature as cooler water sitting in the pipes is discharged but can then become hot suddenly. Appropriate care should be taken to avoid risks of scalding.

KITCHENS

Kitchen Appliances, Sink Units and Worktops

Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for operating and cleaning of kitchen appliances, sinks, units and worktops, these are enclosed in your Handover Pack.

Cooker Hood – Please note that the kitchen cooker hood has been installed for use in the recirculation mode and a special charcoal filter has been fitted. This charcoal filter normally requires changing after every three/four months or more frequently if used more than 3 hours a day. Replacement charcoal filters are available from on-line retailers. Please refer to the instruction manual for your cooker hood which is contained in your Handover Pack for more details, and for other important operating and maintenance information for your cooker hood.

Connecting Appliances – (where applicable)

When fitting a dishwasher or washing machine, please ensure the blanked end of the waste pipe tee piece has been removed. Note – this is not applicable where a ‘standing waste’ pipe has been provided. Please also ensure that the water supplies and wastes are securely connected to the pipework.

Please also note that, where Scotia have not installed a washing machine but have left a space for one with a cold water supply adjacent to it, then the home owner is responsible for removal of the cap that has been fitted to the cold water washing machine valve – please ensure you remove this cap before making the water connection to your washing machine. Please also ensure that the appliance water supply and waste pipe is securely connected to the house pipework before turning the appliance on.

EXTRACTOR FANS (dMEV SYSTEM)

Greenwood Airvac Unity CV2GIP mechanical extract fans have been fitted in your home. These are continuously running single point dMEV (decentralised Mechanical Extract Ventilation) fans with GIP (Guaranteed Installed Performance). The fans run continuously at a low (extremely quiet) speed and are automatically ‘boosted’ to a higher speed when required (the fans boost automatically using their humidity sensor). It is essential that the fans remain in operation at all times (unless switched off for maintenance) to maintain good air quality.



Pictures of the Greenwood Airvac CV2GIP fan

This is an energy efficient fan designed to provide an economical ventilation solution to the modern home. It utilises SMART Technology to control humidity and boost run on times to minimise the periods of time when it is running at its highest speed, minimising nuisance running noise and unnecessary energy wastage and heat loss typically associated with ‘traditional’ extract fans.

Please note that, in conjunction with Greenwood Airvac, where ‘wet rooms’ (such as en-suites, bathrooms and the like) have windows we have installed trickle vents in the windows- these are to allow you to provide extra ventilation to these rooms if required. The statement in the fan User/Homeowner Guide saying that trickle vents should not be installed in the same rooms as the fan can be ignored.

More information on these ventilation fans can be found in the User/Homeowner Guide contained in your handover pack. Please read these instructions carefully to ensure their continuing smooth operation.

VENTILATION AND AVOIDING CONDENSATION

Condensation will be a problem in all new houses if adequate background heating and ventilation is not used. All new homes need ‘running-in’ and we recommend that you read carefully the section within the NHBC booklet: GUIDE TO YOUR NEW HOME, ‘Reducing Condensation’.

Most windows are fitted with “trickle” ventilators at the top of the window. These can be opened or closed to allow more or less trickle ventilation. If you close the window trickle vents the dMEV fans described in the previous section will still continue to draw fresh air into your home, however, particularly during the ‘running-in’ period we recommend that they are left fully or partially open to maximise the fresh air entering your home.

The following are general guidelines for your information.

To deal with condensation, take these two steps:

1. Produce less moisture

Ordinary daily activities produce a lot of moisture very quickly.

Cooking: To reduce the amount of moisture in the kitchen, cover pans and do not leave kettles boiling, open a window to allow excessive amounts of steam to be ventilated to the outside.

Washing clothes: Put washing outdoors to dry if you can. Alternatively, please dry the washing in the bathroom (which is designed to accommodate drying clothes) with the door closed – the humidistat function of the extractor fan will help to remove the moist air to the outside (also if weather conditions permit – the bathroom window can be opened). If you have a tumble dryer, ventilate it to the outside (unless it is the self-condensing type). D.I.Y. kits are available for this.

Drying clothes on radiator-mounted airers or on airers in rooms other than the bathroom may lead to excessive internal moisture.

2. Ventilate to remove moisture

You can ventilate your home without making draughts.

Some ventilation is required to expel the moisture, which is produced all the time, mostly just by normal breathing of occupants. Keep a small window ajar or a trickle ventilator open when someone is in the room.

You need much more ventilation in the kitchen and bathroom during cooking, washing up, bathing and drying clothes. This means opening windows to assist in the ventilation of moisture to the outside and ensuring that the extractor fans are in full working order.

Close the kitchen and bathroom doors when these rooms are in use. This helps prevent the moisture reaching other rooms, especially bedrooms, which are often colder and more likely to get condensation.

COMMUNAL DIGITAL TELEVISION AND SATELLITE INSTALLATION
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A television aerial socket has been provided within the Drawing/Living Room (specific room may depend on house type, please refer to plans), to which a communal digital aerial and satellite signal will be fed. Your individual alterations may have requested additional points or a ‘returned’ signal to additional points in other rooms. Further information is provided in the Handover Pack.

TELEPHONE INSTALLATION

The main telephone point is located in the Drawing/Living Room (specific room may depend on house type, please refer to plans), it is compatible with any BT approved phone.

It is your responsibility to arrange connection to your chosen telephone service provider and arrange final connection of secondary socket wiring to main point.

WINDOWS AND FRENCH DOORS

Your home has white uPVC Sheerframe 7000 system 'Tilt + Turn' inwards opening windows manufactured by CMS Enviro Systems Ltd.

The windows are fitted with lockable window handles to all ground floor windows and standard (non-locking) handles to all first floor windows. Please refer to the manufacturer's Operating and Maintenance Manual for more information on opening your Tilt + Turn windows, also a copy of the relevant page has been included below for your information. Please note that the Tilt opening function is intended for general day to day use. The 'turn' opening function (where whole sash is opened into the room) is intended for cleaning and emergency escape purposes only. Care should be taken when using the 'turn' open function that the sash (or the trickle ventilator installed in the head of the sash) does not cause damage to the plasterboard window in goes when fully open. The window should never be left unattended when open in the cleaning/escape 'turn' position.

Extract from the window manufacturer's Operating and Maintenance Manual (note that the winkhaus restrictor catch is not fitted to your windows – see notes below);

TotalCare

Tilt and Turn Windows

CMS PVCu Tilt & Turn Windows are designed to tilt inwards on bottom hinges, to allow safe ventilation. They also open fully inwards on side hinges to allow full access to the outer pane for cleaning. These two methods of opening are operated by the same handle for ease of use. Please note that the window is restricted when it is in the 'tilt' position.

Opening from closed position

CMS tilt and turn window is designed to open in two different modes:

1. Tilt mode for ventilation
2. Turn mode for cleaning and emergency exits

The window is taken into the 'tilt' position for ventilation by turning the handle 90° into its first position (Step 2). The window will now tilt for ventilation only.

Tilt mode for ventilation



To open the window for cleaning, turn the handle to 180° to the second (Step 3) position and the window will now open (Step 4). To close the window reverse either of these operations.



Opening to clean / emergency



If your window has been fitted with a winkhaus restrictor to open beyond the restrictor press down (step 5). Release the catch and the window will now fully open (step 6). To close the window, push back to original position and turn the handle through 180°. Please note that a winkhaus restrictor is an optional extra and not fitted as standard.

A key is supplied to operate the lockable handles and care should be taken to prevent damage to the handle by trying to force it open when lock is engaged.

The first floor handles are non-locking to comply with the requirements of the Building Regulations in respect of emergency fire escape. However, the Building Regulations recognise that individual home owners may want to fit additional locking mechanisms to first floor windows after they have moved in to their new home (for example where there are small children in the room) and if you wish to install any of the large variety of 'child restrictor catches' or any other additional locking mechanism that are available to your first floor windows then please note that they must be a 'quick release' type (without a key which might be lost) - a type which does not hinder escape through the window in the event of an emergency (a typical suitable example, a winkhaus restrictor, is shown in the above extract from the window manufacturers operation and maintenance manual). The restrictor must also be suitable for the type of window and we also recommend that they are fitted by a skilled tradesman and that particular care is taken to ensure that they are fitted strictly in accordance with the restrictor catch manufacturer's instructions. An incorrectly fitted additional locking mechanism can damage the window and lead to window guarantee problems. Advice can also be obtained from the window supplier (refer to the Schedule of Materials for contact information).

Glass may be cleaned with either a proprietary household glass cleaner (following the manufacturer's instructions) or a solution of soapy water. Glass can be easily scratched, therefore ensure heavy grime or dirt is removed carefully using soapy water.

uPVC frames should be cleaned every 3 months with a soap and water solution.

A non abrasive proprietary cleaner suitable for plastic may be used for more stubborn blemishes following the manufacturer's instructions.

Avoid using solvent based or abrasive cleaners as these will damage the uPVC frames or glass.

Please refer to the CMS Operating and Maintenance Manual (contained within your Handover Pack) for more information including recommendations on lubricating and general maintenance.

Notes regarding glass coatings:

To comply with current building regulations all double glazed units installed in your home will have a low emissivity coating. Low emissivity (Low-e) glazing is a vital component of an energy efficient window or French door. It has a surface coating that allows short wavelength heat from the winter sun to enter your home through the glazing, while reflecting back into the room the long wavelength heating produced by your heating system. This reduces heating costs and minimises internal condensation. Please note that this Low-e coating has considerable advantages but you should be aware that there are some minor features, due to the coating of the glass, which you can see in some or all of the following ways;

- As a tint in the glass
- As a 'haze' when viewing through the glass at some angles and in some lighting conditions
- By the appearance of condensation on the outside of the glass under certain weather conditions (which is positive proof that the glass is preventing heat loss from your house)
- There may be minor blemishes visible arising from the coating process and the tint may also change between individual double glazed units if the units are made from different batches of glass. These are not detrimental to the functioning of the unit and are not a defect.

Please note that if you are replacing any of your double glazed units in the future you should ensure that your glazier uses low emissivity glass in your windows.

Note regarding glass specifications:

In addition to the note regarding Low-e coatings above, you should also be aware that certain windows may have either laminated or toughened safety glass installed. This 'safety glazing' is installed to comply with the Building Regulations. Any future replacement glazing units should be to the same specifications as originally fitted. Any competent glazier will be able to identify the glazing specification used and you should ensure that lower specifications are not used.

Note regarding external sealant to windows and doors;

The windows and, if applicable, French doors (and external doors) have an external polysulphide sealant bead between the uPVC frame and the external render bead. This sealant bead is designed to provide a tough weather-tight seal to these joints. The sealant beads should be inspected at least once a year and if any signs of deterioration of this bead are found it should be repaired or replaced with an equal specification exterior polysulphide sealant.

PROVISION FOR A GROUND FLOOR SHOWER

Provision has been made for the installation of a shower to the ground floor of your home if you should need one at any point in the future.

This provision normally includes a pre-installed 100mm diameter ventilation duct for a future ventilation fan and a 100mm diameter drainage pipe. In most instances the location identified for this future accessible shower is in or near to the ground floor toilet. The future ventilation fan duct is normally installed from just above the ceiling plasterboard to a roof terminal. The end of the duct is capped just above the plasterboard. The drainage pipe is installed with a cap just under the top of the concrete floor and is connected into your home's drainage system.

If you do decide to install a shower to the ground floor then we recommend that the same type of continuously running DMEV ventilation fan (as described in the extractor fans section above) is used. Also, depending on the type of shower you are considering using, we recommend that you consult a qualified heating engineer as your hot water system may need upgraded to accommodate the shower. Please ensure that all plumbing and electrical works are carried out by competent tradesmen.

Note that this provision for a future shower does not apply if you have asked for a ground floor shower to be installed as part of the house build.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

The Consumer Control unit for your property is located in the vestibule cupboard or under stair cupboard (depending on the house type). It contains labelled main isolator, RCDs and circuit breakers or "trip switches".

This is a device that controls the electricity supply to your home, splitting the incoming electric supply into various electrical circuits around your home.

The consumer control unit contains Main Switch, RCBOs (Residential Current circuit Breaker with Overload protection), RCD (Residual Current Device) and MCBs (Miniature Circuit Breakers). The main switch is normally 'ON'. In order to isolate all supplies, switch to 'OFF'.

There are two RCDs in your consumer unit. Each RCD protects a section of the consumer unit. They are designed to 'trip' when there is an electrical leakage to earth thereby giving protection to personnel. An RCD would normally trip before an MCB.

These circuit breakers and RCDs are all designed to trip if there is a fault in a circuit, or if a faulty appliance is switched on. This helps to prevent serious accidents that may result in damage and injury. Under fault conditions these will be in the 'tripped position'.

IF AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT FAILS

A circuit may trip OFF. If this happens, you should follow the procedure set out below.

1. Check with the aid of a torch whether the RCD (mid position) or MCB (fully down) is in the OFF position.
2. Switch RCD (press down then push to the fully up position) or MCB to ON position.
3. If the RCD does not re-set, switch off all the MCBs, re-set the RCD then switch on each MCB individually until the faulty circuit is identified.
4. To identify the cause of the fault switch off all appliances in that circuit, re-set the RCD and MCB, then switch back on each appliance until the defective appliance is found.

Over-filling kettles, irons etc. can cause this type of fault.

N.B.

It is important to ensure that the bulbs used in light fittings do not exceed the rating for that fitting.

NOTE: Electricity is dangerous and can kill. If you are unsure of any aspect of your electrical installation, please consult a qualified electrical contractor.

SMOKE & HEAT DETECTORS

Your house is fitted with smoke detectors in the ground and first floor halls and in the drawing/living room. Also a heat detector may have been fitted in the kitchen. These alarms are mains operated with battery back up and connected to bedroom lighting circuits. The smoke detectors are extremely sensitive to smoke and dust particles of any kind. The heat detector in the kitchen is less likely to cause false alarm problems as it is not responsive to any type of smoke or fumes, only heat such as generated by a chip pan type fire (but not from smoke caused by burning toast or similar).

If any of the detectors are activated you should check the property and, if no reason is found, it could be a nuisance alarm caused by cooking smoke reaching one of your smoke detectors or something similar. If this occurs, open a window to clear the smoke or dust and the alarm will cease.

To reset or to test the smoke and heat detectors follow the manufacturer's instructions as enclosed in your Handover Pack.

The back up batteries should be changed as recommended by the manufacturer and an intermittent beep normally indicates that the battery needs to be replaced.

EXTERNAL DOORS

All ironmongery should be cleaned on a regular basis using warm soapy water. Do not use abrasive or corrosive material to clean the ironmongery as this will damage the finish to handles, letter plate, eye viewer, chain and rain deflectors.

Glazing can be cleaned with warm soapy water, avoid using anything which may scratch the glass.

The multi point locking system should be lubricated with WD40, or a similar product, on a regular basis to ensure the smooth operating capabilities of the cylinder, handle and the locking mechanism.

The weather sill at the base of the door should be kept clear of debris to allow the drainage holes to function.

The rubber gaskets in the sill and door frame should also be checked periodically for damage and replaced as required.

INTERNAL DOORS

Handles should be cleaned with a soft non abrasive cloth and for stubborn stains mild soapy water may be used. Care should be taken to avoid scratching surface of handles.

The mechanism of the handle should be lubricated once a year with a light oil.

Hinges and latches/locks should be lubricated on a regular basis with WD40 or similar product.

WALL TILING

Wall tiles and in particular the grout between tiles should be regularly cleaned using a proprietary tile/grout cleaner in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Grout should be inspected and any areas which become loose should be replaced.

The sealant between the wall tiling and any worktops should be inspected and replaced as necessary.

SHOWER WALL PANELLING (WHERE FITTED)

Laminate wall panelling (where fitted) should be cleaned by using hot water and a mild detergent applied with soft cloths or soft nylon brush. Non scratch cleaners may also be used. On no account should scouring pads, acid based toilet cleaners or limescale cleaners be used.

Wall panelling and shower enclosure/tray should be dried off after use.

Abrasive or aggressive cleaning products should not be used as they will damage the laminate surface of the panel.

The sealant around the base of the wall panel should be inspected and replaced as necessary to prevent water ingress between the shower tray and the panelling.

FLOOR FINISHES

Any wooden flooring laid at the time of entry will not be lifted and re-laid as a result of any maintenance work requiring to be done.

Before laying vinyl or wooden overlay flooring to concrete floors (ground floors) the moisture content of the concrete floor should be checked, as it can affect the flooring and if required the concrete floor should be treated in accordance with the flooring supplier's recommendations before installing any vinyl or wooden flooring.

A self levelling screed should also be applied to concrete floors prior to laying any vinyl or overlay type floorings, in accordance with the flooring supplier's recommendations.

Chipboard flooring (first floor) should be prepared in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations prior to fitting of vinyls, wooden overlays or ceramic floor tiles.

ROOF SPACE

The attic space has not been designed to allow for storage. Do not use the attic space for storage. Flooring the roof space and using it for storage may cause deflection in the roof structure.

The attic has mineral wool insulation between and over ceiling joists. This insulation can cause skin irritation. If handling the insulation it is recommended that appropriate protective clothing and equipment be worn.

Care should also be taken if entering the attic – the ceiling plasterboard between the joists will **not** support your weight and there may be service pipes, extract fan ducting and cables hidden by the insulation that you can damage by inadvertently stepping on them.

Where the attic access hatch is located in the first floor hall ceiling in close proximity to the stairwell then particular care should be taken if you are entering or exiting the attic space to avoid falling into the stairwell. Do not stand on or use the stairwell balustrade as a support if entering or exiting the attic.

It is advised that you **do not enter** the attic space.

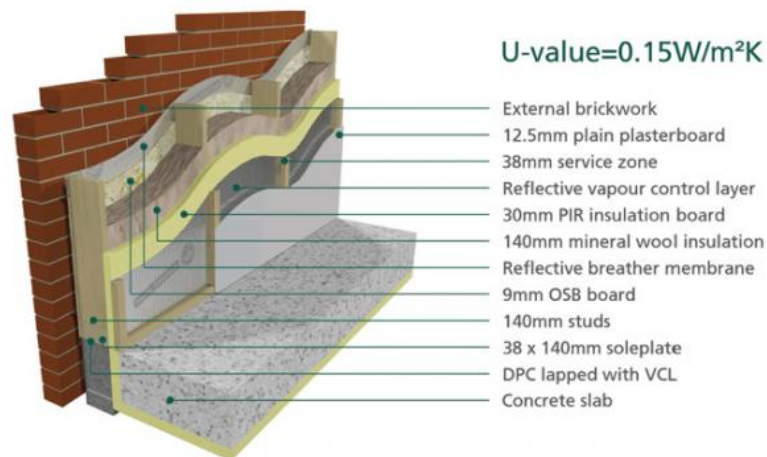
CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS, PARTITIONS, FLOORS & CEILINGS

The following notes provide, for your information, outline details of the construction for each part of your home. This information is generalised and particular areas of your home may differ – always seek appropriate advice and carry out detailed investigation works before making any alteration to your home in the future.

External walls: The house external walls comprise 100mm thick block-work (with render finish), 50mm wide cavity and EcoWall^{tf} timber framed kit inner leaf. The

timber framed inner leaf comprises; a reflective breather membrane on the cavity side on a 9mm sheathing board, on 140mm thick load bearing timber studs at maximum 600mm centres, with 140mm thick mineral wool insulation (FrameTherm 35) between the studs, 30mm PIR insulation fitted to the inside of the studs, and a reflective vapour control layer fitted on the inside face of the PIR insulation. On the inside of the timber kit there is a 38mm timber framed service void and 12.5mm thick plasterboard lining. Safety Note – all external walls are load bearing and must not be altered without getting professional advice.

Indicative diagram of a Typical EcoWall timber framed external wall for your information;



Party walls: (Walls between houses- where applicable). These walls comprise two 90mm thick timber panels with 9mm sheathing boarding to the cavity side and a 50mm cavity between the panels. Acoustic insulation is fitted between the timber studs. On the room side a layer of 19mm thick plasterboard plank is fitted and then this is overlaid with 12.5mm plasterboard. Where there are sockets or other items on electrical services installed on the party walls a service void is also formed using 38mm thick timber framing overlaid with a layer of 12.5mm plasterboard lining. Safety Note – all party walls are load bearing and are constructed to a fire resistant specification – they must not be altered in any way. If any damage occurs to plasterboard and plank linings to the house side of the party walls the damage must be repaired immediately.

All partitions: Timber framed partitions with 15mm thick plasterboard each side. Mineral wool acoustic insulation is fitted in the partitions to bedroom, bathroom and the like areas. SAFETY NOTE – some internal walls are loadbearing, so do not remove or alter them, or make substantial alterations to them, without getting professional advice.

Ground floor: Concrete floor slab on rigid insulation. The ground floor also incorporates a carbon dioxide membrane located under the floor – please refer to the Section ‘Carbon Dioxide Membrane’ for more information.

First floors; Intermediate floors comprise engineered I joists with a 15mm decking board on top of the joists and a 22mm thick flooring overlay. 15mm plasterboard linings to the underside of the I joists. A layer of acoustic insulation is installed between the joists. Safety note – all floor joists are load bearing and must not be cut or notched without first getting professional advice.

Top floor
ceilings:

Plasterboard fixed to the underside of the roof trusses.

Future alterations – should you consider making any alterations to your home in the future such as altering the partition layout or forming a new opening through a wall you should check relevant Local Authority permissions and/or use the services of a qualified architect before starting.

The external wall service voids, internal partitions, 1st floors and attic space all have services such as pipes and cables installed in them – refer to the safety precautions below if installing any fixings into these parts of your home.

Appropriate proprietary fixings should always be used to suit the wall construction (see below).

FIXING TO WALLS, CEILINGS OR FLOORS – IMPORTANT NOTICE

Wall fixings (for pictures, mirrors etc.) must be of the appropriate type for the type of walls described above. Be very careful if nailing or drilling into walls, ceilings or floors to avoid contact with any pipes or electric cables which may lie hidden behind the surface. We recommend that you use a services detector (cable detector) before drilling or nailing – it can reduce the risk of serious injury. If using power tools to install a fixing, you should always use a R.C.D. (residual current device). You should also always check for pipes and cables before drilling or nailing into floors or ceilings.

Note for any houses with under-floor heating (if applicable) - you should never drill or nail into any floor which has under-floor heating fitted.

In addition to the above please note that fixings should never be made to the following wall areas:-

- a) Directly above or below any electrical socket outlet, switch or appliance.
- b) Directly horizontal to any electrical socket outlet, switch or appliance.

This is because electrical cables run in these areas.

EXTERNAL FIXINGS

Any external fixings should only be made with consideration to the Deed of Conditions.

HIGH PERFORMANCE KEIM MASONRY PAINT

Some exterior features of your home such as pre-cast concrete window sills, base course block-work and in some instances the feature window and door surround bands may have been painted with a Keim Mineral Paints Ltd paint system. Keim mineral silicate paint systems were invented over 125 years ago to provide long term protective and decorative finishes for renders and masonry subject to harsh climatic conditions.

This specialist paint system has a considerably longer life cycle than other masonry paints. Manufacturer's studies have shown that redecoration over a 30 year period was required once for the Keim paint system (after 16 years), whereas between 3 and 9 redecorations were required for other masonry paints.

You should inspect the painted features of your house exterior on a regular basis (we recommend at least annually) and, when it becomes necessary to redecorate the Keim painted features, the work should be carried out in accordance with Keim Mineral Paints recommendations. They can be contacted on the number listed in the Schedule of Materials section and their website (address www.keimpaints.co.uk) provides additional information on this paint system.

K REND EXTERIOR FEATURES

Some exterior features of your home such as the external bands around windows and external doors have been formed with pre-coloured K Rend Silicone FT render.

K Rend Silicone FT is a water repellent cement based and polymer modified self coloured render which provides a high quality durable weatherproof coating with a natural finish.

Should damage such as chips or scrapes occur to the K Rend bands then it can be repaired by any competent render contractor.

Advice can be obtained from the K Rend manufacturer (refer to their web-site www.k-rend.co.uk) or contact them with the phone number in the 'Schedule of Materials' section in this document.

MOCK CHIMNEYS

Lightweight mock chimneys (where fitted) are manufactured by Capvond Plastics Ltd of Glasgow. The mock chimneys have been independently tested in respect of wind load resistance, hygrothermal test (extremes of heat/rain and freeze/thaw cycles) and water ingress and passed the strictest testing requirements.

The chimney stack has a render finish applied to the outside. The chimney cope and pots are GRP. Where the cope has been painted it should be maintained as part of the normal exterior maintenance of your home.

Note that the mock chimney is not designed to support additional loadings such as satellite dishes or TV aerials or other such apparatus. Do not install any fixings to the mock chimney.

If arranging to carry out any maintenance work to the mock chimney, please refer to the comments in the 'General Maintenance and Safety' section in this document regarding working at height.

EFFLORESCENCE ON EXTERNAL WALLS

The appearance of a white deposit on external walls is caused by 'efflorescence'. This is a consequence of drying out and can often occur after a new house is constructed and is drying out. It can also occur when a wall dries out after period of heavy rain or in the spring as a result of drying out after a wet winter. As well as external wall materials such as block-work and mortar joints, it can also occur on products such as precast window sills, driveway paviors and paving slabs and also internally on concrete floors and areas of similar construction.

The efflorescence is caused by natural salts being drawn out of the wall materials while drying out and is quite normal. It is neither harmful nor detrimental to the performance of the material and, whilst it may look unsightly, the majority usually disappears over time. The advice given by most

brick, block, cement and precast concrete manufacturers is that it is best dealt with by the combined effect of time and weather. If efflorescence occurs externally on your home it is our policy to follow this advice and allow it to disappear naturally. It will usually disappear within a few weeks, washed away by normal rainfall. This process may take some time to draw out and remove all of the natural salts causing the efflorescence however it should be apparent that each time the efflorescence appears it will be in decreasing amounts.

Whilst natural weathering is the preferred cure for external efflorescence, if you wish (where it is in a safely accessible location) you can speed up the process by brushing down with a stiff non metallic brush (not a wire brush), making sure that the deposit does not enter the wall at a lower level. Any remaining deposit can be removed or reduced using a minimum quantity of clean water. We advise that you do not use any proprietary cleaning agents as some varieties contain a concentration of acid, which can permanently affect the appearance of the wall materials. A power washer should not be used as it can damage mortar joints and the wall materials if used incorrectly.

Our advice is that you let the weather deal with external efflorescence.

If efflorescence occurs on internal concrete floors or other such areas then it too can be removed by brushing with a non metallic brush and then removing the deposits with a vacuum cleaner. Internally occurring efflorescence should disappear quicker after brushing and vacuuming than external efflorescence as the home is dried out by the heating.

Should persistent efflorescence occur internally which does not disappear after removing it by the methods described above, then please contact Scotia for further advice.

EXTERNAL AREAS

Manholes give access to the drains, usually where branches join together, do not obstruct or cover them with soil. You may need to provide access to them quickly if there is a blockage. Please note that there are live underground services cables in the ground around your house. Great care **MUST** be taken if digging or carrying out excavation work in the vicinity of live underground cable routes.

Underground cables may be found just below the surface, although they are normally laid between 0.45m to 1.0m deep from the surface. Reduced depth may result from ground disturbance after laying or because the cable had to be laid over an underground obstruction. Even shallow excavations (e.g. for post holing and fencing work or for garden features such as ponds) may be a source of danger.

If you do uncover a cable during excavation work - **ALWAYS** assume it is live. If in any doubt contact a qualified person to seek advice before carrying out excavation work.

Garden and Exterior Maintenance - Caring for your garden.

Caring for the grass (including trees and shrubs where they have been provided) in your garden is essential. This will ensure that the planting is successfully established and your garden thrives.

The rear gardens of most new homes are finished in roto-vated topsoil, allowing you the opportunity of designing and landscaping to your own requirements. It is important that the landscaping is carried out as soon as possible after the date of the handover, as it is only by working the soil that it will remain aerated and weeds will be prevented from becoming

established. This will also help to establish the finished level of the soil and ensure it drains more effectively- so reducing the potential of any flooding during wet weather conditions. However, if there has been rain please take this into consideration when carrying out landscaping work to your rear garden – let the topsoil dry out sufficiently before working on it - compacting wet topsoil will damage it making it unsuitable for good grass or plant growth.

The front gardens are normally turfed or may have bark chippings and also may have shrub or trees planted in them. There are some important care and maintenance requirements, particularly in the first year after handover (note – not all of these requirements may apply to every plot):

Watering – In the absence of regular heavy rainfall you should water your turf at least twice a week – daily if the weather is hot and dry – after moving in. A newly turfed garden looks deceptively mature but the new grass has only a very small reserve of moisture in the soil attached to the turf. Until the grass roots grow into the underlying soil the turf is prone to drying out and shrinking. This can leave unsightly gaps. Light rain is often not enough to sufficiently water the turf and underlying soil. The best way to irrigate your garden is by using an oscillating sprinkler. If your property has metered water you may be put off by the cost of using a sprinkler but it is likely to be much more costly to rectify problems caused by drying out. Trees and shrubs also need copious watering after planting. As with turf, the roots have not yet grown into the surrounding soil and can only pick up moisture from a very limited area. Planning permission for planting schemes usually requires that planting shown on the approved plans is maintained or replaced for a specified period of time. This obligation is passed on to you once you take up ownership of the property. Scotia does not replace turf, trees or shrubs that have failed due to a lack of watering.

Damage – Walking on turf before it has properly settled in can cause considerable damage. Dents and hollows made on new turf will not disappear and are often difficult to repair. It usually takes about a month to become firm enough to walk on, but this can vary according to weather and soil conditions. If you are installing or removing a sprinkler use wide boards to spread your weight and minimise damage.

Mowing – it is recommended that you do not mow the turf for at least the first week after moving in. Let it grow to establish itself and make sure before mowing for the first time that its roots have grown down into the soil below. For the first cut leave the grass higher than normal and then gradually reduce the height in subsequent mowings until you reach the height you want.

Bark Chippings – decorative bark chippings will need ‘topping up’ on a regular basis to keep them looking their best.

Rotary Clothes Dryer – If a rotary clothes dryer has been provided, please note that children should not play with this product – it is recommended that when not in use it is folded and stored safely out of the reach of children.

Damp Proof Courses – there are damp proof courses built into your external walls to prevent damp from the ground soaking up the outside walls. These are normally approximately 150mm from the ground level around your house. It is important that these damp proof courses are kept clear – if you are carrying out any landscaping or ground-works alongside your external walls then please ensure that you do not cover these damp proof courses or otherwise bridge them, allowing damp to rise up past the damp proof course.

CARBON DIOXIDE MEMBRANE

There is a carbon dioxide gas membrane under your concrete ground floor and an external gravel filled trench around the perimeter of your home which allows any carbon dioxide to disperse to the outside air.

Should you intend to carry out any work involving alterations to your ground floor which would involve puncturing the carbon dioxide membrane then it should be protected/ reinstated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

The gravel filled trench around your home should not be altered – do not remove it and replace it with an impermeable surface such as paving slabs, or cover it with topsoil. If the gravel surface of the trench becomes blocked with silt or soil then the gravel should be cleaned or the top layer replaced with clean gravel to ensure that any carbon dioxide can disperse to the outside air.

ROOF RAINWATER SYSTEM

The rainwater from your roof is piped to a communal SUDS (Sustainable Urban Drainage System) detention basin facility in the North East corner of the development. No maintenance is required by yourselves to the pipework from the disconnecting manhole on the boundary of your plot to the SUDS facility and the SUDS facility itself is maintained by Scottish Water/ Aberdeen City Council.

All roof rainwater and underground drainage pipes within your plot boundary (including the disconnecting manhole and any driveway drainage if applicable) are your responsibility to maintain.

The maintenance of the roof rainwater system includes keeping gutters, rainwater downpipes and underground pipework free from obstructions such as leaves and ensuring that any driveway drainage (such as gullies or drainage channels) are inspected and cleaned out on a regular basis.

Refer also to the 'Surface and Rain Water Drainage Considerations' section below.

If you decide to install a water butt to one or more of your rainwater downpipes please ensure that you also fit an over-flow back into the rainwater downpipe (to avoid the water butt overflowing and causing flooding) and that any water butts are located in accordance with any relevant Deed of Conditions. Kits for water butt overflows are available in any good garden centre.

SURFACE AND RAIN WATER DRAINAGE CONSIDERATIONS

We have designed the rainwater and any driveway drainage to comply with Local Authority Regulations (such as planning, building control and roads construction consent conditions) and SEPA (Scottish Environment Protection Agency) requirements including SUDS (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems) requirements. In simplified terms these regulations require us to ensure that the drainage systems designed and installed around your home collects any rainwater which falls onto your house and surrounding plot and drains it away in a responsible manner.

It is common for the regulations to require that the rainwater falling on your garden ground is attenuated within your plot boundary and encouraged to soak away into the surrounding ground rather than running off your plot into the local authority drainage system. This practice minimises the risk of the local authority drainage systems becoming over loaded in periods of high rainfall therefore reducing the possibilities of flooding.

There are a number of very important points that you should be aware of in relation to the drainage around your home;

1. Alterations to your driveway or parking spaces (or other areas within your plot curtilage). It is very important that rainwater does not run off your plot onto the adjacent roads and

footpaths (this is particularly important where the road is adopted by the local authority). We have designed the access driveway to ensure that any rainwater falling onto it either runs off into your plot where it soaks away into the ground or is collected into a gully or a permeable surface is used on the drive (such as gravel or permeable blocks). If you subsequently make any alterations to your drive you must bear this in mind and make sure you have obtained the necessary permissions from the relevant local authority. For example if you have a gravel drive which slopes down to the road outside your home and you decide to have it tarred then you will also have to install suitable drainage to deal with any rainwater which falls onto the drive. Failure to make such drainage provision will be likely to lead to the local authority demanding that the original surface be reinstated. Also if you extend your drive over garden ground you must ensure that existing drainage provisions are adequate. Finally, it should also be noted that if you are changing the surface of your driveway the local council may require that the first two meters of your drive must be a 'hard surface' – not stone chippings or gravel or similar loose surface- again it is important that you obtain the necessary permissions prior to making any alteration to your drive.

2. Alterations to your garden ground. Removal of garden areas and installation of, for example, large impermeable patio areas or a large area of other hard standing will reduce the area of ground available to soak up rainwater and could lead to flooding problems if adequate drainage is not installed at the same time. If you decide to 'slab over' your garden ground you must also ensure that you make adequate provision for dealing with any rainwater to avoid increasing the risks of flooding your own and your neighbours properties.
3. Maintenance of the drainage system. It is essential that the drainage provisions installed around your property are maintained to keep them in good working order. This not only ensures that any rainwater which falls onto your house and plot dealt with efficiently, but will ensure that risk of flooding to your home and surrounding properties is minimised. Depending on the particular drainage systems installed around your home the following general maintenance notes should be adhered to (where applicable);
 - Permeable block drives and parking areas (where installed) – Permeable blocks have small gaps between each block to allow water to drain between the blocks and into the layers of material below and ultimately into the surrounding sub-soils. For this to remain effective you should ensure that you do not allow the gaps between the blocks to become clogged with fine soils or other debris. Generally most permeable block manufacturers recommend sweeping the blocks twice a year to remove any loose particles from the surface is adequate and if the gaps do become badly clogged they can be cleaned out with a suitable tool. However please note that generally these porous blocks are designed to deal with a much higher rainfall intensity than normally encountered in the UK therefore their continued operation can accommodate a reasonable amount of debris in the gaps of the blocks. Power washing of the blocks is not recommended because it can lead to the fine bed that they are laid on becoming eroded and rutting, depressions and cracking of the block surface can arise as a result.
 - Gravel drives (where applicable)– these are generally maintenance free and only need raked level on occasion to remove any rutting caused by cars or footpath traffic and the gravel may need 'topped' up from time to time to keep it looking at its best.
 - Garden ground – please refer to the maintenance information contained in the previous 'External Areas' section.

METERS

The Electric meter is located in the vestibule cupboard.

The Gas meter is located in an external semi-concealed ground meter box.

LOCAL AUTHORITY REFUSE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION

The development has been planned to incorporate the required storage stances for wheeled bins and routes for collection vehicles. Aberdeen City Council has responsibility for refuse collection at Charleston, Cove and, at the time of writing, will provide appropriate bins to each plot on completion. It remains your responsibility for making these bins available for collection on the designated days in accordance with good practice and the Council's policies.

Should you have any queries or need advice regarding Waste and Recycling, perhaps for additional bins, advice on special collections or waste collection calendars in your area, please contact the Aberdeen City Council Waste Team on 0845 6080919 or wasteaware@aberdeencity.gov.uk, <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk>

COUNCIL TAX

The local authority will be aware of the new homes which are within your development, with a responsibility for payment of council tax falling upon the new owner (yourself). The authority will have made a banding valuation for your own property type and will issue payment instructions and schedules accordingly.

Should you not receive confirmation of this from Aberdeen City Council or have any questions, please contact their Revenues and Benefits team at:

Corporate Governance
Business Hub 16
Third Floor West, Marischal College
Broad Street
Aberdeen
AB10 1AB
Email: counciltax@aberdeencity.gov.uk Website: <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk>
Fax: 01224 346700

SCHEDULE OF TEST CERTIFICATES

ALPHA INTEC GAS BOILER

Installation and servicing instructions (including service record) are contained in your hand over pack.

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS

Item	Description	Supplied by	Tel No.
Windows	White uPVC inwards opening Sheerframe 7000 tilt and turn windows	CMS Enviro Systems	01324 841398
French Doors (where applicable)	White uPVC outwards opening French doors	CMS Enviro Systems	01324 841398
Internal Doors Leafs	Jeld-Wen Arlington 6 panel smooth heavy weight	International Doors & Windows	01224 682229
External Doorsets	Smith & Frater Ltd GRP Doorsets	International Doors & Windows	01224 682229
Skirting boards & Facings	MDF ogee 7 skirting boards and Ogee facings	Fleming Buildbase	01224 258200
Ironmongery for internal doors	Heritage Windsor Chrome	George Boyd	01224 685541
Kitchen Units & Worktops	Laings Directline range with Duropal worktops.	James Laing & Son Ltd, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	01467 620311
Kitchen Appliances	Various (depending on plot)	James Laing & Son Ltd, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	01467 620311
Kitchen sink	Leisure Euroline stainless steel inset sink 1 ½ bowl	William Wilson	01224 335328
Sanitary-ware	Ideal Standard Alto 55cm basin and semi pedestal to bathroom and Alto 45cm wash hand basin to cloakrooms. Ideal Standard Ventuno 1700 x 700 bath. Ideal standard alto WC pan close coupled with Alto cistern and Alto seat and cover.	William Wilson	01224 335328
Taps	Bristan Ruby mono bloc sink mixer (kitchen), Bristan Prism basin mixers and Bristan Prism mono bath filler.	William Wilson	01224 335328
Shower Valve	Bristan Prism Thermostatic Shower Valve CP	William Wilson	01224 335328
Shower Head & Rail	Bristan Quadrant Shower Kit CP Ref. kit2c- CP	William Wilson	01224 335328
Bath Screen	Novellini Aurora 3	William Wilson	01224 335328
Central Heating + Hot Water System	Alpha Flow Smart System 50	Northern Heating	01224 663322
Radiators	Myson Premier HE	Northern Heating	01224 663322
Radiator Valves	Danfoss RASC2 (10mm or 15mm)	Northern Heating	01224 663322
Switches & Sockets	Mode Range	Holland House	01224 638129
Extract Fans	Greenwood Airvac Unity CV2GIP Dmev mechanical extract fans	Holland House	01224 638129
Paving Slabs	Grey Riven by Concrete Products (Kirkcaldy)		
Pavers (where not	Marshall's Driveline 50	Keyline Builders	01382 448600

permeable pavers)		Merchants, Dundee	
Roof Tiles- 'grey' roofs	Marley Edgemere interlocking tiles. Colour smooth grey with Marley Modern ventilated dry ridges and European Plastics Ltd Type M continuous dry verge (where applicable)	Roof Tiles and associated ridge and verge materials supplied and installed by Forster Roofing Specialists Ltd, Brechin Angus	01356 628560
Roof Tiles – 'red' roofs	Sandtoft 20/20 interlocking tiles. Colour natural red with Sandtoft half round ventilated dry ridges and Sandtoft segmental verges (where applicable)	Roof tiles and associated ridge and verge materials supplied and installed by Forster Roofing Specialists Ltd, Brechin Angus	01356 628560
Basecourse	Fair Faced Grey Blocks (chamfered to public elevations)	Fyfestone Masterbock	01467 651000
CO2 Barrier (under ground floor)	Visqueen CO2 (carbon dioxide) membrane (and associated components including damp proof course and top hat units)	Keyline Builders Merchants, Dundee	01382 448600
Cast Stone Dressings (window sills, feature lintels and door canopies – where applicable)	Plain Grey Smooth Precast concrete	Montrose Precast	01674 677037
External walls Render	Dry Dash Roughcast with colours depending on the specific plot as follows; <u>Buttercream</u> – buttercream drydash roughcast backing coat with a 4 to 6mm quartz chip. <u>White</u> – Snowcrete white drydash roughcast backing coat with Essno white chips. <u>Grey</u> – Cement Grey drydash roughcast backing coat with silver grey chips.	Materials supplied and installed by Lawson Roughcasting, Stonehaven	01567 973467
K Rend (<i>feature render bands around windows and doors where applicable</i>)	Smooth K Rend Silicone FT render, colours vary depending on plot as follows; Powder Blue Pewter Grey Champagne White	Materials supplied and installed by Lawson Roughcasting, Stonehaven	01567 973467
K Rend (<i>product manufacturer</i>)	Contact details for product manufacturer	Kilwaughter Chemical Company (K Rend), N Ireland	028 2826 0766
Mock Chimneys	Lightweight GRP chimneys	Capvond Plastics Ltd, Glasgow	0141 876 9000
Keim Masonry Paint (<i>to window sills, base-courses and the like- where applicable</i>)	Keim Soldalit masonry paint. Colours vary as follows; <u>Light Blue</u> = Keim 9490 (used with powder blue K Rend surrounds) <u>Off white</u> = Keim 9295 (used	Keim Mineral Paints Ltd, Telford	01952 231250

	with Champagne K rend surrounds) <u>White</u> = Keim 9872 (used with white K rend). <u>Note</u> – where pewter grey K-rend is used then the sills, base-courses and the like are not painted.		
Gutters & Downpipe	Marley Deep-flow colour black	Drain Centre	01224 626497
Paint to Walls	Glidden Contract Matt Emulsion	Dulux Decorator Centre	01224 573044
Paint to skirting boards etc.	Dulux Eggshell	Dulux Decorator Centre	01224 573044

Note - Not all items or colours are applicable to all properties

Scotia Homes Limited

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